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HONOLULU, HAWAIIAN ISLANDS, OCTOBER 13, 1883.

WHOLE NO. 1428.

Kaupapuni's Grandfather.
On the coast of Kona where coconuts are plentiful and pineapples and other fruits grow in abundance, not very far from Kaulaokua Bay, there is a monument to the memory of Captain Charles who stands there as a comfortable reminder to an elderly child and his daughter Kaupapuni, an only child whose beauty is remarkable but who has no other accomplishments than those which nature gave, strength, a comely mind and a handsome face, though living quietly with her parents and seldom associating with neighbors she is well known in the district where she dwells. In her veins is the blood of a Spanish grandee and her disposition shows some of the fire and vindictive temper which is such a marked trait of the Spaniards of the present day. Her grandfather was one of the most remarkable men of his time and his life was marked by the vicissitudes and reverses which characterized the career of adventure that so many of his countrymen have plunged into since the days of Cortez and Pizarro when the bold Hawaiians first ranged along the coast of the Pacific. Kaupapuni's grandfather bore the name of Don Barrio, which we have ascertained by the chance discovery of an old memorandum or diary which is written in the Spanish language and which has been preserved by a native as a wrapping of a few bones of a great chief of Hawaii who died before the time of Kamehameha I. The old memorandum is somewhat worn and faded and is something of a curiosity which would be an interesting relic to place in the museum at Aliioli Hall. It is a remarkable fact in relation to a remarkable former resident of Hawaii. Don Barrio's diary is a rough but legible. In the city of Toledo in an old Moorish castle, he first saw the light. His parents were of noble or at least of gentle blood and reared him carefully to the estate of manhood when he left the sunny shores of his native land on board a merchant ship bound for the West Indies where he arrived in due time and joined with some enterprising adventurers in an expedition to the coast of Peru. No sooner had the vessel which the company chartered or rather purchased at the port of San Domingo, passed beyond the maritime jurisdiction of the Spanish authorities, than following the example of many of their countrymen of those days, they began a career of piracy. Barrio had not sailed in the ship as Captain, but when she got out to sea a rich young man who had purchased the command was displaced by a native, and Barrio was installed in his stead. Twice the vessel under his command touched at different points along the coast of Central and South America. Off the south of the Amazon sea fell in with a Dutch schooner heavily laden with precious metal and valuable provisions. The Dutch vessel was inclined to be shy and keep clear of the then enterprising-looking craft, which Barrio commanded and which now hoisted the British ensign, but the piratical craft was the swiftest of the two vessels were soon within speaking distance of each other. Barrio then ordered a black flag to be displayed and at the same time caused a gun to be fired at the merchant vessel, which eventually succumbed without resistance. The valuable booty was transferred to the craft manned by the Spaniards. The captured vessel was sunk and her crew afterwards sent adrift in a boat off the mouth of the Rio de la Platte. The freebooting cruiser then rounded the Horn and came into Pacific waters. No prize came across her track nor did she sight another vessel until she reached Dutch ship, but in attempting to make a capture the pirates were met with defiance and compelled to make good their escape by flight, not however, before their vessel had been badly damaged by a cannon shot. Shortly afterwards a terrific storm was encountered. Barrio was an expert seaman by this time and the sailors under his command were able and experienced, but nevertheless, they saved their ship only with the utmost difficulty from going to the bottom. As it was she was almost entirely dismantled and three of her sailors washed overboard by a tremendous sea that swept her decks. For weeks the vessel was at the mercy of the wind and waves, and the men began to die of starvation. Those who continued to live, fed upon their dead companions and even consumed pieces of leather and gnawed pieces of wood to appease their hunger. In this state land appeared in sight but all were so hopeless and weak that no boat could be lowered. A storm of considerable violence set in the following night and the ship was cast upon the shore of a hostile island and destroyed. All but two of the officers and crew were drowned. These were Barrio and a sailor named Diego. The latter was so weak and badly injured that he died two days after he was washed upon the rocks. Barrio, when the ship had first struck the rocks, jumped overboard with a large piece of wood to which he clung until he drifted upon the beach more dead than alive. The place where the vessel perished is the present point of rocks about a mile below the present landing at Kaupapuni, in the District of Kona. Hawaii. When Barrio upon which he floated upon the shore, he was from being beaten to death by the action of the water against the rocks. He managed to crawl beyond the reach of the sea but could not walk. Before morning dawned the sky became clear and a full moon shone. Some natives learned that a vessel had been seen going ashore near by and came down to the beach where Barrio was found. He was taken to a haliwai near the shore and given coconuts to eat. Gradually his strength revived and he never fully recovered his former vigor. In time he learned to speak the native language and was wedded to the daughter of a petty chief who lived in Kona. His only daughter is the mother of Kaupapuni, and Barrio seems to have been extremely fond of her if we judge by the record preserved in the diary from which all these facts have been taken. He saw in her a reflection of his former self, and indulged the capricious whim that some time she or her offspring might wander back to his native Spain, and find the descendants of his family who are the heirs to large paternal estates which cannot be alienated from the Barrios until their line becomes extinct. With this idea in view Don Barrio wrote his diary, or memoir, believing that they might some day prove a connecting link between his descendants in Hawaii and the children of his brothers in Spain. Although this posthumous wish has not hitherto been realized, it is by no means impossible but that the long since deceased man's granddaughter will follow the directions contained in the manuscript, now for the first time brought to light and translated.

In the meantime Kaupapuni will become an object of considerable public interest. She undoubtedly inherits much of her grandfather's genius. Her features, too, resemble the form most common to Castilians. Her forehead is high, her lips thin and her nose aquiline and well shaped. Should any desire from curiosity to obtain a personal acquaintance with her they may do so by paying a visit to Kona and call at the quiet little home where she happily dwells.

His Majesty's Visit to Laie.
On Saturday morning at 6 o'clock His Majesty the King left Waimanalo on board the steamer for Laie, to attend the ceremony of the dedication of the new church at that place. His Majesty was accompanied by Hon. J. H. Cummins. The steamer arrived off the coast of Laie at 9:30 A. M., and a landing was effected at 10 A. M. Over one thousand people had already assembled by the sea, awaiting the arrival of His Majesty. Upon landing the King was received by a committee, who tendered the following welcome:

Your Royal Majesty, Kalaheka I: We, the Committee on Reception, beg to greet you, Your Majesty and friends a kind welcome to Laie, on the occasion of the dedication of our new church; and for this purpose we have come forth to meet you, that we may show by our acts our love and appreciation of your august presence; and we trust Your Majesty will accept our hospitality with the same good will and kind feelings that actuate us who proffer it.

Ever praying for Your Majesty's welfare, we subscribe ourselves, yours respectfully,
J. B. RIEDEL.

In behalf of Committee on Reception.
His Majesty responded graciously and appropriately, and was then escorted by the assembled multitude to the large, new and elegant church edifice, and witnessed the ceremony of the dedication, after which His Majesty made a short address, which was received with the most enthusiastic applause. Then there was a luncheon given by His Majesty, and about 4 P. M. the royal party set out to return. The immense crowd attended His Majesty to the place of embarkation, and offered many presents in the way of such produce as is raised in that portion of the island. Under the able command of Captain Nelson, the little steamer, which had made excellent time during the entire trip, arrived at Honolulu Saturday at 11:45 P. M., notwithstanding a rough sea and unfavorable winds. The steamer did not stop at Waimanalo on the return trip, and His Majesty was accompanied by Hon. J. H. Cummins to this city.

Elite Musical Entertainment.
The entertainment at the Music Hall last Saturday evening, given by a newly organized minstrel company composed mainly of foreigners, was not very successful. There was many more people present than in the past, but the gallery was tolerably well filled, but the parquette almost empty and the dress circle not over half filled. It was noticeable that the particular patrons of the free entertainment recently given at the Y. M. C. A. Hall were not represented in the audience, and the popularity of "gratia" entertainments over those given for the sake of "filthy lucre" was certainly demonstrated. The exercises of the evening opened with a chorus by the whole company, arranged in a semi-circle on the stage. The four end men—Hilton, Melville and Daily—were dressed in black trousers and white shirts. The rest of the company, with the exception of the conversationalist, Mr. Carpenter, who wore a black suit, were attired in white pants and black coats. The end men manipulated bones and tambors, and Mr. Berger, the bandmaster, with two or three assistants, furnished excellent musical accompaniment throughout the performance of the greater portion of the programme. The comic songs, "My Darling Colleen" and "Shine On," rendered by Fisher and Hilton, respectively, were received with loud applause, as were other songs of part first of the programme, which concluded with the wonderful Hawaiian Phonograph.

Part second was very amusing. "The Happy Little Nigs of Frisco," by Keane and Corthell, and the song "Silver Plated Man," by J. T. Carpenter, being especially well received. A sketch of a farce entitled "Pan in a Doctor's Shop," and it was so comical that, although some laughter was excited, the effect on the audience was not very favorable.

On the whole, the Elite Minstrels did well for the first time, and deserved a better patronage.

Two Runaways.
Thursday morning about seven o'clock a horse belonging to Mr. Gilbert Waller, the proprietor of the meat market on King street, got loose on Hotel street and came dashing down Fort street at a very rapid pace. In turning to pass along King street the animal, which was hitched to a light wagon, in some way lost his footing and stumbled near the Keystone saloon. The wagon was upset but not badly damaged. Before the horse could regain his feet, a number of men secured him by the bit and held his head fast while they cut away the harness that had become entangled around the animal's limbs. Then they released him to let him get up, but lo and behold he would not stir, and upon examination he was found to be dead.

A little later on in the day another horse got loose and came down King street on the run. This horse was attached to a licensed cab. When the cabman saw the animal turned and the carriage was upset, the shafts broken and the top badly smashed. The horse was finally secured. Runaways seem to be epidemic now. Scarcely a day has passed for some time without something of the kind having happened.

ARCTIC EXPLORATIONS.
A Successful Expedition Into the Interior of Greenland.
Copenhagen, September 21st.—Advices from Professor Nordenskjöld's expedition to Greenland have been received via Thurso, Scotland. They state that the expedition started from Antlekvik on the 4th of September and reached a distance of 350 kilometers inland, attaining a height of 7,000 feet above the sea. This is the first time human beings have penetrated so far into Greenland. The whole region is a desert, proving that there is no water inland. Very valuable scientific data was obtained. Along the northwestern coast a cold stream flows, which induces a very low temperature, but on the eastern shore the weather is not so severe, and that coast is accessible to steamers in Autumn.

When the party was 110 kilometers east of the glacier border the soft snow prevented them from proceeding on sledges. The landlanders were, therefore, sent on with snow-shoes. The rest of the expedition visited the northwest coast between Walgat and Cape York. They were informed by the Esquimaux that two members of the American Polar expedition had died, and that the rest returned to Littleton Island. On the 16th of August the expedition sailed south from Egedesboed, making a short stay at Friguit, Jallaneshaub and Frederiksborg, and tried to proceed eastward three times through the sound, north of Cape Farvel, and along the coast, but the ice prevented. They went outside the ice-field to latitude 66 deg., remaining continually in sight of land. The drift ice was forced south of Cape Don, and on September 9th they anchored in a fjord newly visited by Esquimaux, where remains of the Norman period were found. This was the first time since the fifteenth century that a vessel had succeeded in anchoring on the east coast of Greenland, south of the polar circle. After having tried vainly to anchor in another fjord to the north, they returned and arrived at Reinken September 19th.

Philadelphia, September 21st.—Professor T. B. Barry says that if Nordenskjöld had succeeded in disembarking on the eastern coast of Greenland, the probabilities of success in his undertaking would have been much greater, as the intervening glaciers and snow-fields existing between Ivigtut and the interior do not extend from the interior to the eastern coast.

London, September 21st.—Stockholm advises that a letter from Lieutenant A. Hovgaard, commander of the Djimphina, dated August 1st, says if the vessel is not freed from the ice this September and returns to the harbor, it will be the last of the expedition another winter. If the Djimphina is freed he will complete the chart of the Kara sea, and in that case he hopes to reach Norway in October.

The Djimphina sailed from Copenhagen on July 18, 1882, with an expedition of Lieutenant A. Hovgaard, of the Danish navy, on board. The commander was a companion of Professor Nordenskjöld in the Vega. He is a young man 25 years of age, and acknowledged to be a thorough and accomplished officer, with a three years' experience in the Arctic regions. Lieutenant Hovgaard's vessel is only 150 tons burden, being 100 feet in length, 23 feet in breadth and 12 feet in depth of hold. She was strengthened for the struggle with the ice both inside and outside. Lieutenant Hovgaard's object was to ascertain whether Franz Josef land really extends to the neighborhood of Cape Chelyuskin; whether the condition of the currents and ice can be reached on a basis for further explorations; and whether the eastern coast of Franz Josef land trends to the northward at this point. They proposed to winter near Cape Chelyuskin or on the south coast of Franz Josef land if it could be reached, and hoped to return within sixteen months. Observations were to be taken throughout the winter, in accordance with the programme of the international expeditions.

A Princess as a Milliner.
Ever since the Fishery Exhibition, when the Princess of Wales appeared at the fair in a simple dress and small capote bonnet trimmed by herself, the English milliners and modistes—every man and woman of them—have expended the liveliest indignation. But this war in their hearts will not produce a revolution, or in the least offset the example the royal lady chooses to set. English women adore their Princess, and will certainly adopt such styles as she may introduce or acknowledge.

Nor will the effect of the simple toilets of the Princess of Wales be confined to the clear-complexioned daughters of Britain. With the growing tendency among fashionable circles in New York for everything English, it is safe to conclude that English styles in dress will prevail to a great extent here during the Fall and Winter seasons. Of course our own dressmakers and milliners will fight an innovation that means a loss of dollars and cents to them, but many ladies will welcome it just for the novelty of the thing, and surely it will prove a blessed boon of comfort to innumerable hordes of families with memory unpleasant Wall street experiences in memory.

Ample proofs have been given since the advent of that innocent little capote bonnet, which first fired the English milliners' heart with revolt, that the Princess is determined on a new sort of things, and that her example is already doing its perfect work. She appeared in a white muslin dress, simply trimmed with lace and wearing a small white bonnet, at the garden party given by the Prince and herself at Marlborough. The ladies in attendance, for the most part, were attired in short morning dresses, and the Princess's daughters wore crimson cashmere dresses with Jersey boleros, black silk and stockings and high boots. At the Goodwood meeting, where heretofore plain toilets have been worn and far between, the Princess wore a dress of dark navy-blue silk, exceedingly plain and devoid of ornamentation, and a black straw bonnet, simply adorned with a small plume of bright scarlet feathers. Even when the occasion is such as to demand an elegant toilet, simplicity of style characterizes it. An instance of this is the toilet worn by the same royal lady at the recent drawing-room, where she presided. This was of white velvet and white satin trimmed with small pearls; the train was of the same material and drawn together with white roses resting on green leaves.—[N. Y. World.]

WHAT THE PEOPLE SAY.
We invite expressions of opinion from the public upon all subjects of general interest for insertion under the heading of "What the People Say." Such communications should be authenticated by the name of the writer as a guarantee of good faith, but not necessarily for publication. Our object is to offer the fullest opportunity for a variety of popular discussion and inquiry. We are not to be understood as necessarily endorsing the views set forth in communications published under this heading. We are not to be understood as necessarily endorsing the views set forth in communications published under this heading. We are not to be understood as necessarily endorsing the views set forth in communications published under this heading.

Dreams or Realities?
Mr. Burrows.—In a well-governed, constitutional State the governing power should possess a large share of mental endowment, adequately represent all classes, enjoy public confidence and be actuated by but one motive, the welfare of the community.

The Government here considered as distinct from the Sovereign, is amenable to public opinion. It may be called to account and required to answer for its acts. Ministers are responsible. The person of the King is inviolable and sacred. He may not be sued at law.

But it is not unlawful, and may be profitable, briefly to consider the office of this exalted personage in order to discover in what his duties consist, and the spirit in which they should be performed.

The King should be the most sensible man in his dominions. He should never forget that he has been called to the throne not for his own pleasure or profit, but that he might devote his talents to the welfare of those under him. He should hold aloof from all political parties, carefully study the interests of his people, and investigate the motives of those who propose measures and schemes for consideration, sanctioning nothing that does not in all respects conduce to the public good.

Being liberal, supported by the State he will not embark in any enterprise having for its object pecuniary gain, or competition in business with citizens of the country of which he is Chief, and, having sworn to rule justly, he will refrain from the committal of any act, no matter what its prospective gain or advantage, of which there is any doubt as to its compatibility with strict morality.

He will watch that no member of his Government, by any pretext whatever, evade or set aside any constitutional or legal requirement.

While avoiding entanglement in all political factions, he takes part, and his utterances have due weight, in all Cabinet discussions. In case of disagreement among Ministers his may be the casting vote.

Hence the saying "The King reigns but does not govern," is inaccurate. He does govern with the assistance of his Ministers. His duties do not end with their appointment. It would be idle to suppose that having indicated them in office he would entirely abandon the reins to their hands.

If it be proper for the Sovereign to avoid party politics, still more necessary is it, both for himself and those under him, that he harbor no desire for absolute government, nor seek to make dummies of his constitutional advisers by the exercise of his prerogative of pardon, or by the discharge of their duties. Arbitrary assumption of power is seldom happy in its results.

No Sovereign, however varied his accomplishments or great his powers, can be an Atlas. He cannot carry on unaided the business of government, nor could any honorable man, able to discharge the duties of Minister, abdicate the rights and responsibilities of his office for the sake of his title and golden emolument.

The Sovereign shows his judgment, not by succumbing to the flattery of his Ministers, but by himself with men always ready to cringe, favor, flatter and give way on every question, but by filling every office with men of the best talent, energy, and probity attainable, and submitting to their guidance in all public matters. He does not trust entirely to his own unaided judgment, however good and patriotic his intentions. He is but a man with sense and attainments not surpassing those of others whose good-will is as necessary for him as his is for them.

Events, not state, if not altogether recent, have shown the danger of one man's trusting too implicitly to his own judgment, also that if the Sovereign do so and give ear to the representations of strangers or adventurers he may be duped, perhaps become the victim to designs ruinous to himself and people.

What then is he to do, seeing that in either case of trusting to his own judgment or that of others he is equally liable to fall into error? The answer is, he should be guided in the formation of his Cabinet by his own common sense. He will truly exercise that almost cardinal virtue, and on no account whatever, suffer any other sentiment, in a matter of such moment, to usurp its place. He will appoint men who have made themselves a name for capacity and honesty, looking with distrust on all those willing to abandon principle in their readiness to conform their judgment to his will and pleasure, at once recognizing that they are not the material of which rulers should be made.

How great should be his distrust of him who, under the pretence of increasing the privileges and prerogatives of the Crown, should endeavor to incite him, regardless of the unmistakable, well-defined boundary, of his own constitutional rights, to invade those of the people. He should have as much consideration for that man as he would for anyone surprised in the act of fraud or some other shameful action—and no more.

Should a Sovereign appoint as Ministers, men who are always ready to gratify royal tastes and prodigious desires, universal execration would follow the appointment. In the event of misfortune they would meet but scant commiseration.

Do Sovereigns always keep their Royal duties in view? Do they constantly study to promote to the utmost the welfare of their people? Do they keep at a distance the many sycophants always ready to flatter, and fawn, and bow, and to encourage absolutism at the expense of the people's rights, and find for Sovereigns, at any cost, the means to enable them to gratify extravagant habits, with spoils wrong from the earnings of those willing and able to work?

That Hawaii's King has endeavored to perpetuate the independence of his country admits of no doubt. There can be no dispute about it. Everyday facts proclaim it. The measure of success he has so far achieved must be gratifying. But it admits of no relaxation in his efforts. These will include moderation in personal

expenses and circumspection in the choice of advisers.

Measures which give the people a proper idea of their own rights, and induce a love of country, such as their employment in all positions they are capable of filling, are commendable. The erection in public places of the statue to the memory of their greatest chief, the founder of the Kingdom, must be gratifying to them. The endeavor to create an interest in Hawaiian independence in the minds of foreign writers by showing the civilized state to which Hawaii has attained, her continued progress, and the advantages to foreign communities the continuation of independence is likely to confer, is patriotic.

Unfortunately, some other matters do not present so pleasant a picture. The choice of a Cabinet has sometimes been the reverse of happy, and the treatment of others not precisely what they had a right to expect; suggesting, as it did, the idea of a resolve to carry measures regardless of adverse opinions and arguments.

It is difficult to conceive any other reason to account for frequent dismissals, unless it be a determination to try all sorts and conditions of men until some are found to support all measures brought before them.

Had Mr. Moreno remained in office, the country would probably now have been overrun with Chinese coolies, overwhelmed by our enormous inextinguishable debt, and subjected to consequent ruinous taxation.

The internal outlook is not so bad as it might have been; still, if a crisis is to be avoided, great caution in the conduct of public business is a necessity.

A feeling of dissatisfaction and distrust prevails among the foreign-born element of the community, which cannot be set down to antagonism of race, for men of foreign birth are members of the Cabinet.

This unsatisfactory state of affairs alienates from the Government men who entertain none but the kindest sentiments for the Kingdom and its people. But men of spirit and energy, accustomed to the civilized rule of Europe and America, will not tamely submit to arbitrary measures impeding their undertakings or depriving them of political rights.

Taken as a whole, for years the Government has presented the appearance of a sort of political kaleidoscope, in which men of all sorts of opinions, and of no opinions at all, have been thrown indiscriminately together, each figure a combination while it lasted, presenting some appearance of regularity and method, but changing suddenly a dozen times over by a turn of the hand of the manipulator, so that the groupings which should have been permanent to promote the public good, have proved to be so many dissolving views without substance, showing in the truth of the remark of Orestes: "My soul with how little wisdom the world is governed."

Some reasons may be found to account for these changes in apprehensions which have sometimes arisen that the object of some individuals has been, not to support, but to subvert, the independence of the country, but there is another which has exercised great influence in the formation of Cabinet and has added much to the instability. This is the appointment of men endowed with requisite qualifications; many admitting their honesty, innocent of business knowledge, incapable of deterring danger, or seeing the weak points in proposed measures, anxious to retain their posts for the sake of the salary, and dependent on their colleagues for the discharge of their official duties. Such men would readily assent to the propositions of their chiefs, their easy subservience to his will would account not only for instability of the Cabinet but for a baneful growth of absolutism, and a deplorable state of confusion in public affairs.

There are two probable reasons for the appointment of such men to Cabinet offices. One the natural desire of the Sovereign to educate and provide profitable employment for his fellow countrymen—the other the supposition that he might command their vote and enjoy a larger share of personal power than he could hope for if the Cabinet were filled by foreigners alone.

Very little reflection is necessary to show that these reasons—if they exist—are equally unsound, and likely to lead to national disaster. At the same time no other presents itself.

The dissatisfaction that prevails among the foreign portion of the community appears to be based as much on personal dislike as principles. If money has been squandered and the treasury is empty, that is the fault of the Legislature. The public work is well done. The roads are now, perhaps in better condition than ever before. There is a better supply of water now than formerly. The separation of lepers from the sound part of the community has been effected in a more satisfactory manner than for years before. More care has been shown in sanitary matters generally, and immigration has been carried on more systematically, a good class of immigrants being introduced against whom no fault has been found.

On the other hand, the lower departments of the judiciary appear to be in a defective state, not worse than under former Cabinets. Many men have been appointed tax assessors of whose competency for the office there are grave doubts. Business has been badly managed as in the Madras and Flowerdew cases. Interference in the department of the Attorney-General causing his resignation, and undue assumption of power in other bureaux causing the resignation of members are blameworthy if so worse. The alleged change against some officials of rank, there is no necessary sum of money to be paid by employers of immigrants requires explanation. But the most bitter of all complaints against Government, and from the taxpayers point of view, a wrong admitting no palliation or apology, affecting the Sovereign personally as it is supposed to arise from his own acts and tactics, is the appropriation to him of large sums of money for his own private expenditure.

Now it is certain that these sums were voted by the Legislative Assembly, that body being composed of Cabinet officers, nobles, representatives all sitting together and constituting the constitutional appropriating power of the country.

Let us cast a glance at the composition of this Assembly.

The cabinet is to be composed of picked men, of acknowledged talent. If they are not perfectly pure and free, not only from proved corruption, but like Caesar's wife from suspicion, their appointment would become a danger to the State,

for the fear of prostitution of their power would haunt men's minds and cause general distrust among all capable of appreciating the political status.

The Nobles and Representatives, if not unduly influenced from other quarters, would represent a perfectly independent body of men, unapt to countenance any improper expenditure or waste of public money, or deterioration of duty in any department. But it is notorious that men incompetent from want of proper training and business knowledge sometimes find their way into the Assembly. Should Ministers, weak in principle, or altogether corrupt, ally to themselves such persons they would form a formidable party in the Legislature in opposition to popular rights. In order to further their own interests that party would obey all behests of the Crown, especially voting for royal disposal all such sums of money as might be asked for.

By discreetly taking advantage of their opportunities these weak-kneed members would look for their reward when occasion arose. And occasions are seldom wanting. If in no more direct manner they occur whenever there happens to be a vacancy in a public office from the lowest up to the Cabinet itself.

Giving the present Premier credit for his apparently earnest endeavors to perpetuate the independence of the country, he has made himself conspicuous by voting large sums for royal consumption. Those sums generally increase with each session of the Legislature, at the last of which money wrong from the people was lavished with his approbation in a manner not at all in keeping with a just and thrifty expenditure, therefore with danger to the independence he professes to uphold.

The sums expended on the Coronation are considered by some persons to be as profitless loss as though they had been thrown into the sea. Not so by others. Even if the costly ceremonial and attendant fetes were not an absolute domestic necessity, the money expended on them may be considered a not ill-judged political investment, bringing the country and its status well in view before the rest of the world, and rendering the stability under just government greater than if the expenditure had not been made.

There is little doubt that government by native Hawaiians alone, or by a majority of Hawaiian in the Cabinet, unless they give way in matters of moment to their more experienced foreign colleagues, is impossible.

However well principled native Hawaiians may be, their inability to govern without the preponderant influence of foreign advisers has again and again been proved.

John Young was helpless without Dr. Judd and Mr. Ricord. Timothy Haalilio, an admirable specimen of Hawaiian intelligence and honor, was continually attended by his mentor, Mr. Richards. The Kamehamehas, polished and sagacious, felt constrained to avail themselves of the services of Mr. Allen, Mr. Wyllie and Dr. Judd, and more lately of Dr. Hutchison, M. de Varigny and Mr. Harris.

Who could undertake the duties of Attorney-General? What Hawaiian has any knowledge of international law? or how many poor Hawaiians possess the requisite knowledge to enable them, without help, to fill with tolerable efficiency either of the executive offices of government? Few, as appointed, it is useless to blink the fact, but must be dependent on their foreign-born colleagues for assistance in the proper discharge of their duties.

No want of love or sympathy for Hawaiians or appreciation of their political qualities and characteristics has detracted this estimate of their abilities. It is the simple truth, which every appointment of a foreign-born person as member of the Cabinet tacitly acknowledges. The events of years proclaim it. It would be a shame and disgrace to foreigners if it were not so.

This being admitted, there would be no chance for wonder, should confusion ensue in public business under the mismanagement of a Cabinet composed of men of inadequate force. Such a contingency would endanger all, but Hawaiians more than any other class.

What then is the remedy? How can the discontent that agitates the public mind be allayed, and the commotion which seems prospective be avoided?

One course of action promises to be effectual, the following of which inspiring the hope of safety, lies at the discretion of one head, one heart, one will. If attacked, and the Sovereign manfully subdues the first suggestions of ambition to govern alone, if he act conscientiously, constitutionally, resolutely, call to his command the best of his own dominions, and suffer them to carry on the business of government without interference, giving only the casting vote in matters wherein they disagree, he cannot be far wrong.

If he forbid any attempt to tamper with the election of representatives of the people, or with representatives after election: if he renounce all ideas of carrying any point of his own opposition to his Ministers, trusting to the people to obtain the sanction of the Legislature to measures having for their object the good of the country, he will take sure steps to promote his own and his people's happiness.

By avoiding all color or show of interference where it is not his duty to act, and by refusing to seek his own interest in opposition to that of his people, he will earn the love of all.

Machiavellian principles are dangerous. A little reflection will suffice to show that the interests of the Sovereign are those of the people, that the best guarantee of a happy and useful reign for him is their content and prosperity. Class can not be played off against class, one set of foreigners against another or Hawaiians against both. All, even foreigners and strangers, just as they are bound to respect and obey the laws of the land, have a right to demand good government.

By governing uprightly the Sovereign acts in his own interest, and will gain the respect of all men whose respect is worth having.

The above all, to this own self he true. And it must follow as the night the day. That can't not then be false, my dear friend.

—INVESTIGATOR.

[The above communication is from a faithful friend of the Hawaiian Kingdom. But he has evidently never been satisfied with its Government, which has appeared to him an ever-shifting "political kaleidoscope." We fear he is too exacting in his requirements for the Government of the country. He insists that the King should be "the most sensible man in his dominions," thus demanding as a qualification for

a ruler one to which the potentates of monarchical Europe, and even the chosen magistrates of republics do not conform. Investigator is evidently disposed to criticize the present administration of public affairs—but, faithful are the words of a friend.]

Our esteemed correspondent proposes the establishment of a perfect and consequently an Utopian Government. He wants a ruler that is the "most sensible man in the Kingdom." "Ministers of Government that are above suspicion," and a nobility and representatives of the people that are utterly incapable of being approached by any seductive or corrupt influence of power. "Investigator" sets forth an order and condition of Government that does not exist anywhere on the face of the earth; but this high-toned and high-principled opinion is a talk of the streets and indulges in a variety of assertion and supposition without any proof, but as he presents his criticisms in a general and moderate tone, his discussion, though contrary to our view, is welcome to our columns, and we shall be glad to welcome criticism couched in temperate language without personality, from any quarter. We speak as friends to the government, are satisfied that it can bear and meet any amount of criticism presented in a proper manner, for if it could not and would not meet criticism, it would not be worthy to stand.—[P. C. A.]

The Oceanics vs. Honolulu.
Saturday afternoon the newly-organized Oceanic Ball Club undertook to defeat the Honolulu Club in a match game at Makiki Reserve. Both sides appeared in uniform—that of the Oceanics being a white suit, a large monogram letter "O," printed in red on silk and pinned on to the breast, and a white cap, trimmed with red, and a red belt. Before the play began a number of spectators had assembled, among whom there were some ladies, who witnessed the game from their carriages, and manifested much interest in the contest. At about 3:30 o'clock the Honolulu Club appeared to the field. For four innings the two clubs appeared to be very evenly matched, but during the first part of the fifth inning, while the Oceanics were in the field, a number of balls were muffed and other errors made on the part of the Oceanics, so that the Honolulu made five scores before they took the field again. It was noticeable from the start that the Honolulu boys were the best batters, whereas in other respects the two nines were fairly matched. The game was the best played here for a long time. Mr. Treadway acted as umpire of the game, and his decisions were fair, and in the main satisfactory. The score at the end of the game stood as follows:

HONOLULU.		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	B.
F. Oat, ss.	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
W. A. Swan, 3d b.	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
H. Whitney, Jr., 2d b.	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
J. F. Fisher, Jr., rf.	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
G. W. Hodge, c.	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
J. H. Fisher, cf.	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
G. W. Hodge, 1st b.	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
G. Markham, p.	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
J. Lishman, 1st b.	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total.	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

OCEANICS.		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	B.
E. Jones, c.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
M. Grossman, 3d b.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
B. Barry, 1st b.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
W. Wall, p.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
E. Baldwin, c.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
L. Thurston, ss.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
G. A. Rice, 1st b.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
C. Baldwin, 2d b.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
F. Bishop, 1st b.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Score for Oceanics, J. S. Low.
Score for Honolulu, E. Jones.
Umpire, Henry Treadway.
Time of game, 2 hours and 50 minutes.
(A devoted lot of 40 on 3d base.)

We understand that another ball club, composed entirely of foreigners, is about to be organized, and another effort will then be made to take the championship of the islands from the hitherto victorious Honolulu club.

That Cannon Ball.
Mr. Burrows: Kindly permit me the space to contradict a statement made in Monday's Bulletin to the effect that a shot (40-pounder), found lately by a surveying party at Wailua, was fired by Vancouver at the time he had two officers killed there.

It is a great pity that some persons do not make themselves acquainted with the facts of things before they rush headlong into print. In the first place, 40-pounders were not used in the British navy in those days, nor since, that I am aware of.

Second—It was Lieutenant Hargest and Mr. Gooch (the astronomer), from the Discovery, that were killed whilst their ship was getting water—the Discovery (Vancouver's ship) being some thousands of miles away at the time.

Third—The *Deaalus* was only a small store-ship, sent out to meet the *Discovery* and *Chatham*, and carried only sufficient small arms for protection.

Fourth—The armament of the *Discovery* was ten 4-pounders and ten swivels. The armament of the *Chatham* was three 3-pounders and six swivels.

At the time the two officers named were killed, some few natives were killed and wounded by small arms, but certainly not by cannon shot. I fail to see where the "conclusive evidence" comes in. The *Discovery* with 40-pounders is too much of a joke. Very obediently yours,
"ROYAL NAVY."

New York, September 3